

The "General Explanations" shown below are reprinted from the reports for individual industries. They explain briefly the scope and content of the 1947 Census of Manufactures.

General Explanations

This report from the 1947 Census of Manufactures is one of a series of 82, each of which will provide statistics for groups of related industries. Complete census statistics will be published in three volumes: Volume I, General Summary, will show comparative statistics for industries, States, and principal metropolitan areas on the more important measures of the activity of manufacturing establishments—employment, pay rolls, inventories, capital expenditures, value added by manufacture, important materials consumed, etc.; Volume II, Statistics by Industry, will be a consolidation of reports for the 82 groups of industries and will show general statistics and product data in the same detail as that shown in this report; Volume III, Statistics by States, will show for each State and its important metropolitan areas and industrial counties, summary general statistics (number of establishments, employment, pay rolls, value added by manufacture, and capital expenditures) for each of the industries of consequence in that State or in its principal metropolitan areas. Totals for all manufacturing will be shown for all counties and for cities of more than 10,000 population.

The 1947 Census of Manufactures is the first to be taken since 1939. The first Census of Manufactures covered the year 1809 and a census was taken at 10-year intervals in connection with the Decennial Census of Population up to and including 1899, with the exception of 1829. It was conducted at 5-year intervals from 1904 through 1919, and every other year from 1921 through 1939, but was suspended during the war period. Present legislation provides for a Census of Manufactures to cover the year 1953 and every fifth year thereafter.

1. The Census Report Forms

More than 200 different report forms were used to canvass the establishments included in the 1947 census. With a few exceptions, the general information requested was the same for all forms, but in addition each form contained inquiries adapted to the requirements for information on production of commodities, materials consumption, and equipment in use from one or several of the more than 450 manufacturing industries recognized by the Standard Industrial Classification. The product and materials section of each form was the result of intensive study of the 1939 census reports and extensive consultation with other Federal agencies, manufacturers, and trade associations in an effort to provide the most useful information consistent with the ability of manufacturers to report the desired data. In addition to these standard forms, shorter forms requesting limited general and product information were designed for the use of smaller establishments in about one-third of the manufacturing industries.

On the whole, the 1947 report forms did not differ greatly from those used in 1939. Two inquiries, distribution of sales and power equipment, were dropped entirely and one, highway motor-vehicles in use, was added. Changes in the content of other inquiries are described below. In general, changes in the form of particular inquiries have not been such as to invalidate comparison with other censuses. For the most part such changes represent attempts at clarification rather than changes in objectives; consequently historical series published in this and other Census of Manufactures reports may be considered to be reasonably comparable. Where qualifications are considered necessary they have been stated either in the special text for each industry or in the footnotes to the tables.

2. The Canvass

In the 1947 census the report forms were distributed and for the most part returned by mail; however, manufacturers who did not send in a report or whose reports were incomplete or otherwise inadequate were reached by telephone or personal visit from the Field Offices of the Bureau. An important exception to this procedure was made in the case of the highly mobile eastern lumber mills, which were reached entirely by field enumeration. Manufacturers are required by law to report in the Census of Manufactures and an intensive field enumeration of selected areas indicates that this census covers virtually all significant manufacturing establishments.

3. Establishments Covered in the Census

The 1947 Census of Manufactures covered, for the 48 States and the District of Columbia, all establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, as defined in the 1945 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification sponsored by the Bureau of the Budget. This system of classification is now in general use not only among Government agencies but also outside the Government. In a few instances, however, the Standard Industrial Classification was not followed; such departures are noted in the reports for the industries affected.

To the extent possible, the Census of Manufactures is conducted on an establishment basis. That is, a company operating establishments at more than one location is required to submit a report for each location; also, companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are required to submit separate reports insofar as the plant records permit such a separation. Census figures must, therefore, be expected to differ substantially from those prepared on a company basis, e. g., from consolidated reports which not only combine activities at different locations but also include the nonmanufacturing activities of companies primarily engaged in manufacturing. Census figures will also differ to some extent from other tabulations based on establishment reports, where the definition of an establishment as to location and line of activity are not so rigidly applied.

In 1947, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit for establishments was set for inclusion in the census. In other recent censuses, establishments having less than \$5,000 value of products were designated as out of the scope of the census. In the 1947 census, on the other hand, reports were required from all establishments employing one or more persons at any time during the census year. In several of the apparel industries reports were obtained from jobbers, whether or not they reported any employment in 1947, since contractors are normally unable to report cost of materials and value of products shipped.

The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 as compared with 1939 has not, however, appreciably affected the comparability of the figures for these two years, except for data on number of establishments for a few industries. All such cases are noted in the text for each industry so affected. In 1939, establishments with no employees amounted to fewer than 5,000 and accounted for less than one-half of one percent of the value added by manufacture in that year. A preliminary study of the 1947 tabulations indicates that a somewhat larger number of reports showing less than \$5,000 value of products was tabulated for that year.

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4. Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in one of 458 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions embodied in the Standard Industrial Classification system with a few exceptions as noted in (3) above. Under this system of classification, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing a single product or more or less closely related group of products. This product or group of products is in turn said to be "primary" to that industry. Accordingly, an establishment is classified in a particular industry if its production of the primary products of that industry exceeds in value its production of any other group of products. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is determined not only by the products it makes but also by the processes employed in making those products.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, it rarely happens that all the establishments in an industry specialize to this extent. The general statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture) shown for an industry, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their activities of a secondary nature. For this reason the industry statistics (tables 1-4) in this report usually cannot be directly related to the commodity statistics (table 6) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of that industry. The extent to which industry and commodity statistics can be matched with each other is indicated in a transition table (table 5) which shows on the one hand the proportions by value of the primary and secondary products shipped by the industry and on the other, the value of the primary products of the industry made as secondary products in other industries. To facilitate comparisons in this table the approximately 6,000 individual product items covered in the census have been combined into about 1,000 classes of related products.

5. Statistics for Earlier Years

Wherever possible, a few basic statistics have been presented for census years as far back as 1899, the first year for which hand trades were excluded and the census was limited to "factory production." However, the tremendous changes that have taken place in the products made and the processes used in manufacturing in the past half century, and the changes in industry classification that have accompanied these developments, make a complete historical series possible for comparatively few industries. Even in the 8 years that have elapsed since 1939, changes in industry definitions required the reclassification of establishments in more than 100 industries. A few basic statistics (employment, pay rolls, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture) have been retabulated for these industries to permit comparisons with 1939 but it was not feasible to retabulate other 1939 data.

6. Disclosure of Data for Individual Companies

The Bureau of the Census is prohibited by law from publishing any statistics that disclose information reported by individual companies. For this reason it is necessary in a few cases to omit entirely the State statistics (such as are given for most industries in table 2) for a particular industry, and in many more cases to include the data for certain States with those for other States in a division or even broader geographic area. In general, separate figures are given for each State, or division, that is represented by three or more establishments not operated by the same company. In some cases, however, one or two companies produce a very large proportion of the combined output of three or more in a particular State, and in such cases the figures for the State are not given separately in table 2.

For each producing State not shown separately in the table, a footnote indicates the number of establishments and, ordinarily, in parentheses, the number of employees for States represented by three or more companies. In some instances, however, the number of employees also had to be withheld in order to avoid disclosing (by subtraction) the number of employees in other States represented by only one or two companies. In addition, figures for States reporting fewer than 100 employees in an industry have been withheld.

In previous censuses, preference was given to State-by-industry figures in the application of the Bureau's disclosure rules. Consequently, regional figures for an industry were available only if all States within a division could be shown separately, or if the sum of the withheld States did not constitute a disclosure. The same limitation applied to the publication of industry group totals for a State when the figures for one or more of the industries within the group were withheld. In the 1947 Census of Manufactures, preference has been given to geographic divisions over individual States and industry groups over individual industries. As a result, industry figures often have been withheld for a particular State in order that industry figures for the geographic division could be shown. Similarly, industry figures for a State sometimes have been withheld to permit the publication of industry group totals in the State Reports.

For industries of few establishments or considerable geographic concentration, it has frequently been necessary to use geographic regions broader than the traditional nine census divisions, in order to show all plants by some geographic grouping. For this purpose the following combinations of census regions have been used in the industry reports:

<i>Northeast</i>	<i>South</i>
New England	South Atlantic
Middle Atlantic	East South Central
	West South Central
<i>North Central</i>	
East North Central	<i>West</i>
West North Central	Mountain
	Pacific

7. Manufacturing Employees—Classifications Used

"All employees" comprises all full-time and part-time persons on the pay rolls of reporting establishments who worked or received compensation for any part of the 12 pay periods covered in the census year, including persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacation. Other persons, such as members of the armed forces and pensioners, carried on the active rolls but not working during the period are excluded. This total of manufacturing employment is divided in a threefold standard functional classification as follows:

(a) *Production and Related Workers*, closely comparable to "wage earners" in the 1939 census classification, comprises working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), record-keeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations.

(b) *Force-Account Construction Workers*, comparable to "Construction Employees" in the 1939 census classification, includes all employees on the pay roll engaged in construction of major additions or alterations to the plant, who are utilized as a separate work force. Workers engaged in regular maintenance and repair operations are not included here but are classified as production workers.

(c) *Administrative, Sales, Technical, and Office Personnel*, comprises in terms of the 1939 classification (1) salaried officers of the corporation; (2) distribution employees; (3) managers, superintendents, other supervisory employees above

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the working foreman level, and professional and technical employees; (4) clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, and other clerical employees; and (5) the few employees previously included under "all other." This class, like the two preceding, does not include employees at the central office or distributing branches of multi-unit companies.

8. Total Employees and Production and Related Workers—Number by Pay Period

For the 1947 census, all three functional classes were enumerated by sex for the pay period ended nearest the 15th of October. In addition, total employees as well as production workers were reported for the corresponding periods ending nearest the 15th of each month. Beginning with the Census of 1889, average employment was calculated by the Census Bureau by adding the number of nonwage earner employees reported for a "normal" pay period usually in October to an average wage earner figure which was derived from 12 monthly figures. The 1947 census averages for total employees are for the first time based on 12 separate monthly figures and constitute more nearly representative annual averages.

9. Wages and Salaries for the Entire Year

Total wages and salaries for the year 1947 were collected for each of the three functional classes. These payments were defined as the gross earnings of employees, including commissions, dismissal pay, nonproduction bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay and compensation in kind, and prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. This definition of wages and salaries is substantially the same as in 1939 and is in conformity with that used by other Government agencies.

10. Production and Related Workers' Man-Hours

As defined for census purposes, a man-hour is one hour of work by one person regardless of whether on regular time or overtime. This unit of work measure provides the most comprehensive measure of labor input available since it takes into account both number of production workers and hours of work.

This census marks the first time production workers' man-hours statistics were collected for all industries, although similar data have been reported by some industries for each census year since 1933, beginning with 32 industries for that year and reaching 171 for 1939. The earlier statistics were collected on a monthly basis. For this census, however, man-hours were required by quarter (either 13 weeks or 3 months) because a study of manufacturing records showed that many manufacturers could more easily report these data by quarters than by months.

11. Cost of Materials, etc., Consumed

The questionnaire called for the net costs, after discounts and allowances (paid or payable) for (a) materials, parts, containers, and supplies; (b) fuel; and (c) purchased electric energy actually consumed during the entire year. Manufacturers were asked to include costs of materials or fuels whether they were purchased by the individual establishment, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year; whether or not they were processed by the establishment or by others for its account. Manufacturers were asked to exclude materials sold in the same form as purchased and materials not owned by the establishment although processed by it. On the standard form, separate entries were made for each of the items (a), (b), and (c) above, as well as for

cost of contract work, and all items were added to arrive at a total cost of materials, etc., to be deducted from value of shipments or estimated value of production to obtain value added by manufacture.

12. Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials which all manufacturers were required to report, figures on the quantities and, in most cases, the corresponding value of 63 specified materials, such as steel and aluminum castings, crude petroleum, and rubber by type and class, were collected from establishments in every industry that consumed appreciable amounts of these materials. Another group of 75 materials was covered on a more limited basis, generally only for the industry that was known to consume the great bulk of the material used in manufacturing.

13. Value of Products Shipped

For 1947, the data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of products shipped. In addition, many of the industry forms also requested data on production. This was done when it was expected that shipments would differ significantly from production either because of changes in finished inventories or because some commodities reported, instead of being shipped, were used for further manufacture in the producing plant. The amounts under the heading of value of products shipped, both for each industry in total (tables 1-3) and for individual products or classes of products (tables 5 and 6), are the received or receivable net selling values, f. o. b. plant, after discounts and allowances, and excluding freight charges and excise taxes. This is the first Census of Manufactures in which excise taxes were specifically eliminated from product values. For the tobacco and other industries where these taxes are important, such taxes are covered separately. Under shipments, manufacturers were asked to include, along with receipts for contract work, all items made by or for each establishment from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. They were also asked to exclude shipments of products which were produced by the establishment from materials owned by others, resold in the same condition as purchased, or returned to it without sale.

The general use of shipments as the basis for valuing the output of manufacturing industries differs from the practice for all censuses except that for 1929. This change was made in order to facilitate direct reporting from records of sales, shipments or billings. Value of shipments for 1947, may, however, be directly compared with value of products for earlier years. In the first place, it is likely that in previous censuses many manufacturers valued their output in terms of shipments even though value of production was requested. Secondly, the changes in the quantity of finished goods inventories for most industries were of minor importance and there was, therefore, little difference between production and shipments in either 1947 or 1939.

14. Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Products

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication owing to the use of products of some industries as materials by others. With some important exceptions, such as "Steel Works and Rolling Mills," this duplication is not significant within individual industries but arises from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the Food Group and the addition of blast furnaces to steel mills in the Primary Metal Group

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of industries. Estimates of the over-all extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication—the value of finished manufactures—tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the Census of Manufactures. Because of the unknown and varying amounts of duplication contained in cost of materials and value of products, these figures are not shown for groups of industries in this census and are also eliminated for a small number of individual industries containing serious amounts of duplication.

15. Value Added by Manufacture

"Value added by manufacture" provides the best census measure of the relative economic importance of manufacturing in different industries and different areas. It measures the approximate value created in the process of manufacture, that is, the contribution of manufacturing establishments to the value of finished manufactured products. Value added is calculated by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, and containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work from the total value of shipments.

Value added by manufacture should not be confused with "income produced in manufacturing." The latter figure is compiled by the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. It does not include, as does value added, the amount of capital used up (depreciation) or expenses such as taxes, insurance, rent, etc., which are the contribution of the service industries and other nonmanufacturing activities. Some notion of the relative magnitude of these measures can be obtained from the 1939 figures. In that year value added by manufacture amounted to \$25 billion, while income produced in manufacturing amounted to \$18 billion. Of this difference of \$7 billion, approximately one-fourth reflected the allowance for depreciation.

16. Method of Calculating Value Added by Manufacture for Selected Industries in 1947

As stated in section 15 above, value added by manufacture is usually calculated for each establishment by subtracting cost of materials, etc., from value of shipments. For a limited number of industries, however, a different procedure was used for calculating value added by manufacture in the larger establishments (more than 50 employees). For most industries for which information was requested on the quantity of production as well as on the quantity and value of shipments of product items, value added for larger plants was calculated by multiplying the quantity of each item produced by a unit value derived from the shipments data, adding these values to obtain a total value of production and subtracting therefrom the cost of materials. Consequently, for these industries value added by manufacture does not equal value of shipments less cost of materials.

17. Profits and Production Costs

Profits and production costs cannot be calculated from the census statistics since no data on depreciation, interest, insurance, rent, taxes (except for Internal Revenue taxes for certain industries), and other miscellaneous expense items were collected.

18. Inventory

The value of beginning- and end-of-the-year inventories, respectively, were called for from all establishments, except those reporting on short forms or in the Printing, publishing,

and Allied Industries Group. As in the two preceding censuses, data were collected under two heads: (a) finished products and (b) materials, supplies, work in process, fuel, and all other inventories. This breakdown was not reported satisfactorily for some industries and is not shown separately.

19. Expenditures for Plant and Equipment

Following the precedent established for 1939, data were collected on capital expenditures for plant and equipment by all establishments reporting on the standard forms. As for 1939, manufacturers were requested to report expenditures made during the census year for permanent additions and major alterations that were charged to the fixed-asset accounts of the individual establishments and were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. The figures do not cover idle plants and plants under construction that were not put into operation within the year 1947. Nor do they include expenditures made by the owners of plants and equipment leased to reporting manufacturers. The breakdown requested for capital expenditures is similar to, but more detailed than that requested for 1939.

20. Fuel and Electric Energy

The cost of each of several fuels (bituminous coal; anthracite; coke; fuel oil; natural, manufactured, and mixed gas, respectively; and "other fuels") used during the census year and the cost of electric energy purchased is the only information on this subject shown in this report. More complete data, including quantities of each fuel purchased, and the quantity of electric energy purchased, generated and sold, will be shown in census Volume I, General Summary.

21. Highway-type Motor Vehicles

Manufacturers reporting on standard forms were required to report the number of selected highway-type motor vehicles (other than passenger cars, busses, and industrial tractors) operated directly by each establishment on December 31, 1947, regardless of whether the vehicles in question were owned or leased by the establishment. Vehicles operated by trucking concerns providing services to manufacturing establishments were not involved.

22. Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols recur frequently both in the tables and footnotes:

n. a.	not available
n. e. c.	not elsewhere classified
M	thousand
mil.	million
bil.	billion
std.	standard
lin.	linear
b. m.	board measure
equiv.	equivalent
----	zero or not applicable
(^d)	withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies

Other abbreviations, such as lb., gal., yd., doz., bbl., are used in the customary sense. Where the term tons only is used, it refers to short tons of 2,000 lbs. Where the figures are expressed in tons of 2,240 lbs., the unit of measure is specified as long tons or gross tons.

The statements shown below are reprinted from the reports for individual States.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

23. Standard Metropolitan Areas

In addition to the political units—States, counties, urban places—Census of Manufactures statistics have been tabulated for those standard metropolitan areas which had 40,000 or more manufacturing employees in 1947. The standard metropolitan areas replace the industrial areas shown in earlier censuses. As in the case of the Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard Commodity Classification systems, these standard metropolitan areas have recently been established by the Federal Government for the use of all Government statistical collection agencies. They differ in definition from the industrial areas used in earlier censuses. The industrial areas were groups of contiguous counties having large numbers of manufacturing wage earners. The standard metropolitan areas, on the other hand, are integrated economic and social entities which contain not only highly industrialized counties but also adjoining counties that are primarily residential as well. The standard metropolitan areas are composed of whole counties in all parts of the United States, with the exception of New England. Standard metropolitan areas in this division are composed of towns. The first official Federal use of these newly established areas is made in this Census of Manufactures.

Individual industry (4-digit) statistics have been tabulated only for the largest 53 standard metropolitan areas, i.e., those with 40,000 or more employees. In addition, industry group (3-digit) statistics have also been compiled for "principal" industrial counties, defined as those with 20,000 or more employees in manufacturing establishments. In general, the disclosure rules make it impossible to show industry statistics for areas with fewer employees. In contrast with earlier census years, no industry statistics are presented for incorporated cities.

24. Summary Statistics for the United States and its Geographic Divisions

For comparative purposes there are shown below summary 1947 and 1939 data for the nine geographic divisions of the country. These figures are based on preliminary tabulations and will be revised slightly before final tables are published but the changes will not be great enough to invalidate the use of these figures as a basis for comparison with the final figures for the State and its principal subdivisions in this report.

SUMMARY STATISTICS BY DIVISIONS: 1947 AND 1939

[Money figures and man-hours in millions; number of production workers in thousands]

DIVISION	1947				1939	
	Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Average number of production workers	Value added by manufacture
	Number (average for the year)	Man-hours, total	Wages, total			
United States.....	11,916	24,155	\$30,242	\$74,426	7,808	\$24,487
New England.....	1,248	2,567	3,054	6,814	947	2,414
Middle Atlantic.....	3,246	6,553	8,513	20,791	2,234	7,336
East North Central.....	3,555	7,269	9,936	23,474	2,181	7,744
West North Central.....	626	1,322	1,808	4,119	376	1,348
South Atlantic.....	1,345	2,657	2,709	6,942	973	2,216
East South Central.....	558	1,115	1,093	2,875	355	823
West South Central.....	450	950	995	3,028	259	816
Mountain.....	116	239	294	839	67	269
Pacific.....	746	1,483	2,140	5,544	411	1,583

INDUSTRY VOLUME TABLES

TABLE 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947 AND EARLIER CENSUS YEARS

[Money figures in thousands of dollars. For explanation of column captions see GENERAL EXPLANATIONS]

INDUSTRY AND CENSUS YEAR	Number of establishments	All employees		Production and related workers		Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuel, electricity, and contract work	Value of products shipped
		Number (average for the year)	Salaries and wages, total	Number (average for the year)	Wages, total			

The historical series for each industry includes all census years back to 1899 for which comparable statistics are available.

TABLE 2.—GENERAL STATISTICS BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1947

[Money figures and man-hours in thousands. For explanation of column captions see GENERAL EXPLANATIONS]

INDUSTRY, DIVISION, AND STATE	Number of establishments	All employees		Production and related workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuel, electricity, and contract work	Value of products shipped	Expenditures for new plant and equipment
		Number (average for the year)	Salaries and wages, total	Number (average for the year)	Man-hours, total	Wages, total				

Where State figures have been withheld from the table to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies, they have been included in the appropriate geographic region total.

TABLE 3.—DETAILED STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947

[Money figures in thousands of dollars. For explanation of line captions see GENERAL EXPLANATIONS]

ITEM	Industry			ITEM	Industry		
	Millwork plants	Plywood plants	Prefabricated wood products		Millwork plants	Plywood plants	Prefabricated wood products
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS				ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING DETAILED STATISTICS—Continued			
Number of establishments.....				Cost of materials, fuel, electricity, and contract work—Continued			
All employees:				Other materials, parts, containers, and supplies.....			
Number (average for the year).....				Fuels, total.....			
Salaries and wages, total.....				Bituminous coal.....			
Production and related workers:				Anthracite.....			
Number (average for the year).....				Coke.....			
Man-hours, total..... thousands..				Fuel oils.....			
Wages, total.....				Gas.....			
Value added by manufacture.....				Other fuels.....			
ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING DETAILED STATISTICS				Purchased electric energy.....			
Number of establishments.....				Contract and commission work.....			
All employees:				Value of inventories:			
Number (average for the year).....				Beginning of year, total.....			
Salaries and wages, total.....				Finished products.....			
Production and related workers:				Materials, supplies, and work in process.....			
Number (average for the year).....				End of year, total.....			
Man-hours, total..... thousands..				Finished products.....			
Wages, total.....				Materials, supplies, and work in process.....			
Value added by manufacture.....				Expenditures for plant and equipment:			
Number of employees for pay period ended nearest Oct. 15:				New plant and equipment.....			
All employees.....				Construction and major alteration of fixed plants.....			
Male.....				Buildings.....			
Female.....				Other construction.....			
Production and related workers.....				Machinery and equipment.....			
Male.....				Production machinery and equipment.....			
Female.....				Other machinery and equipment.....			
Force-account construction workers.....				Used plant and equipment, and land.....			
Administrative, supervisory, sales, and all other.....				Number of highway-type motor vehicles owned or leased:			
Male.....				Trucks.....			
Female.....				By manufacturer's rated capacity:			
All employees, number by month:				Under 1 1/2 tons.....			
January.....				1 1/2 tons.....			
February.....				Over 1 1/2 tons and less than 3 1/2 tons.....			
March.....				3 1/2 tons and less than 5 tons.....			
April.....				5 tons and over.....			
May.....				By body type:			
June.....				Van.....			
July.....				Stake or platform.....			
August.....				Panel or light delivery.....			
September.....				All other trucks.....			
October.....				Truck tractors.....			
November.....				Trailers and semitrailers.....			
December.....							
Cost of materials, fuel, electricity, and contract work.....							
Timber cut.....							
Logs purchased.....							